

Bombay Citizenship Series

# BOMBAY'S UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

*by*

S. R. DONGERKERY



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## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

When the City of Bombay is on the threshold of expansion into Greater Bombay, which will necessitate far-reaching changes affecting the daily lives of three million citizens, it would not be out of time or place to give a thought to the varied aspects and activities of civic life. For, it is but a truism to say that a city gets the government that its citizens deserve and strive for. If the citizens desire to have a clean, healthy, prosperous, well ordered and progressive city and a pleasant and happy social *milieu* to live and work in, not only must there arise spontaneously from amongst a majority of the citizens an articulate demand for such a *milieu*, but they must each play their part in fostering such an atmosphere. They can play this role worthily only if they have the requisite knowledge of civic life and activities that go to make their lives happy and pleasant.

The Bombay Citizenship Series attempts to supply this need of acquainting the average citizen with the multifarious aspects and activities that go to constitute an integrated civic existence. The Editor and Publishers intend bringing out about forty booklets in the Series on various topics of civic significance, written by persons well versed in their respective subjects as per titles given at the end, at prices within the reach of the average citizen. The Series is intended to be published also in five regional languages, viz. Hindustani, Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Kannada so that non-English-knowing citizens may benefit from the knowledge and information contained in the Series. It is hoped the citizens of Bombay will give a good response to what is so far a unique attempt of its kind in civic education and enlightenment.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The General Editor and Publishers of the Series are deeply grateful to the authors who have by their valuable contributions co-operated so readily and willingly in bringing out this Series.

J. F. BULSARA  
*General Editor*

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RAJABAI TOWER  
University of Bombay

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

#### BOMBAY'S LEAD

It has been truly said that what Bombay thinks today India thinks tomorrow. The city may well be proud of the lead it has given to India in trade, commerce, politics, social reform, sanitation, hospitals and civic amenities. It has certainly not lagged behind the other great cities of India in its intellectual life.

#### THE UNIVERSITY

The University of Bombay, the second oldest university to be established in this country, has continued, since its foundation in 1857, a momentous year in the history of education in India, to be the centre of the intellectual activity of Bombay's citizens. With the help of its colleges and of its own teaching and research departments, the University caters for the intellectual needs of the student population of Greater Bombay.

#### A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

In speaking of the University, although attention has necessarily to be focused on its activities within the city's limits in keeping with the aim and object of the present series, it would be next to impossible to omit all reference to its wider scope as a provincial institution without creating an inaccurate notion of what the University is and stands for. It has been a national institution from the portals of whose affiliated colleges in Maharashtra, Gujarat and the Karnatak, great leaders of thought and action have gone forth to serve their motherland. When each of these regions has its own university in the near

future, the jurisdiction of the University of Bombay will naturally become more circumscribed and it will approximate to the ideal of a city university.

### THE COLLEGES

It is difficult to apportion the credit for the progress of higher education between the colleges and the University. The University would be of no importance without its colleges and *vice versa*. In the earlier stages of the history of the University its main work was done in and by the colleges. With its transformation from a merely examining body into an institution which controls undergraduate teaching and provides post-graduate instruction and guidance in research, the colleges have come more and more under its control, and its examining function has been relegated to a secondary position.

## CHAPTER II

### PRE-REFORM YEARS (1857—1924)

#### THE FIRST ACT

Sir Charles Wood's epoch-making Despatch of 1854 was the starting point of university education in India. One immediate result of the recommendations contained in that document was the creation of the three universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in 1857. Act XXII of 1857, which brought the University of Bombay into being, received the Governor-General's assent on 18th July that year. Great institutions have grown from small beginnings. The University of Bombay began its career as an institution established for the somewhat narrow "purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science and Art and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees." It prescribed courses of study leading to these examinations, but had no power to inspect the colleges which gave instruction in these courses, nor did it offer to provide instruction itself, until the Indian Universities Act of 1904 altered its complexion and extended its powers.

#### THE FIRST FELLOWS

The Act of 1857 provided that, excluding the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor, the number of ex-officio and nominated Fellows should never be less than twenty-six. The principals of Government colleges were all ex-officio Fellows. There were no elected Fellows.

#### COLLEGES

In 1860 there were four recognised colleges teaching degree courses, the Elphinstone College in Bombay and

the Poona (later Deccan) College in Poona, both teaching the Arts course, and the Government Law School and Grant Medical College in Bombay, teaching law and medicine respectively. To start with, only six degrees were instituted. The Act of 1860 empowered the University to confer such other degrees as might be determined by the Senate. The Senate, and not the Government, granted recognition to colleges. A college seeking recognition was required to send to the Senate a statement of its existing staff and of the courses of study provided by it for the two preceding years, along with a declaration of the financial solvency of the institution, countersigned by two Fellows.

#### EXAMINATIONS

At the first Matriculation examination held in 1859, 132 candidates presented themselves, out of whom only twenty-two passed. In addition to the written examination, the candidates had to submit to an oral test in languages. In 1862 the first batch which appeared at the B.A. examination consisted of only six candidates, of whom four passed, two in the first class. The late Mr. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade was one of these. He and the late Mr. Bal Mangesh Wagle were the first two *alumni* to receive the M.A. degree. A comparison of this small number with the huge figures of candidates who appeared in 1948 at the corresponding examinations, namely, 43,646 at the Matriculation and 6,541 at the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations, shows what great strides the University has made between 1859 and now.

#### LORD CURZON'S ACT

The Indian Universities Act, 1904, commonly known as Lord Curzon's Act, effected drastic changes in the constitution and powers of the University. It limited the size of the Senate to a maximum of 100 members.

Of these ten were to be elected by registered graduates, ten by the Faculties, the rest being nominated by the Chancellor. The elected element was thus introduced into the constitution of the University for the first time. The upper limit on the number of Fellows was a wise restriction, as the annual additions to the Senate by nomination had tended to make the body unwieldy, raising the number from 39 in 1857 to 305 in 1900. The Act also ensured that two-fifths of the nominated Fellows and those elected by the Faculties were teachers.

The scope and powers of the University were extended. It acquired the right to organise teaching, to appoint teachers, to maintain educational institutions for promoting research and to exercise a greater control over the teaching in its affiliated colleges by periodical inspection. The conditions of affiliation were stiffened. The final decision with regard to affiliation, which had till then been in the hands of the Senate, was transferred to Government in whom it vests to this day.

#### PERIOD OF EXPERIMENT

In spite of the enlargement of its powers, for lack of funds the University could not undertake many of its new duties and responsibilities until 1912. In March of that year the Government of India offered to the University a non-recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs (increased to Rs. 5 lakhs in the following year) and a recurring grant of Rs. 45,000 annually for its development as a teaching body. In September 1912 the Senate sanctioned a scheme for the development of university work, under which it decided to refer the whole question to an educational expert with "intimate knowledge of higher education in British, Continental and American Universities," to appoint a University Professor of Economics, as soon as funds permitted, to undertake post-graduate teaching for the M.A. degree through the teachers of

affiliated colleges, to invite eminent lecturers from abroad, to re-organise the University Library and to encourage research and publication.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, former Vice-Chancellor of the Manchester University, who was invited to India in the winter of 1913 as an expert adviser, made a valuable report, in pursuance of which the University Library was re-organised and arrangements were made in 1914 for post-graduate lectures for M.A. students in subjects such as history, economics, philosophy and the classical languages. Similar programmes were arranged in the next two years. From 1920 onwards the scheme, so far as Bombay was concerned, was put on a definite inter-collegiate basis, bringing about a closer co-operation between the University and its colleges in post-graduate teaching. In 1924 the Senate set its seal of approval on a revised scheme of University post-graduate studies for developing research work in certain subjects under the guidance of competent teachers appointed by a Board of Post-graduate Studies, the University remunerating either the teachers or the colleges. After a short trial the scheme was abandoned as unsatisfactory.

## CHAPTER III

### UNIVERSITY REFORM

#### UNIVERSITY REFORM COMMITTEE

On the 26th March, 1924, the Government of Bombay declared that "the whole position of the University of Bombay should be examined in all its aspects by a committee of gentlemen interested in the problem of higher education," and appointed the Committee on University Reform with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the then Vice-Chancellor, as Chairman. The Committee was, *inter alia*, entrusted with the task of inquiring into the constitution and functions of the University with a view to broadening and liberalising its constitution and transforming it into a real teaching University. It was also asked to report on the desirability of instituting other universities in mofussil centres. The Committee submitted its report on 18th May, 1925.

#### COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

As often happens with reports of this nature, some of the recommendations bore no fruit, a good many found their way into the Bombay University Act of 1928, while others remained in cold storage until they were adopted by the University, almost imperceptibly, as it developed along the lines chalked out by the new Act. The proposal to form a *University Campus* was not given any consideration worth the name, nor was any action taken on the suggestions that the University should take over the Government Law School and that it should institute a Chair for Pharmacology and Materia Medica, a Faculty of Fine Arts and degrees in Painting, Sculpture, Architecture and Music. On the other hand, thanks to the

infiltration of progressive ideas, new degrees in technological subjects like Veterinary Science, Textiles and Pharmacy, and doctorates in the various Faculties have been instituted. In the same way, physical training for college students has come to stay as an essential part of college education. Enthusiasm for military training, created by the Second World War, brought about an expansion of the University Officers' Training Corps and the institution of a Department of Military Studies in Poona.

#### REGIONAL UNIVERSITIES

The suggestion that four new universities would be necessary in the districts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and the Karnatak and in the province of Sind has, after more than twenty years, begun to take concrete shape. A university has already been established in Sind, and has been functioning since June 1947. The Government of Bombay has taken in hand the drafting of the Maharashtra University Bill and has appointed committees for the proposed Gujarat and Karnatak universities.\* The new universities have been conceived on a linguistic basis to serve the needs of regions where a common language is spoken. On account of its traditions and the mixed population of the city, the University of Bombay is not likely ever to lose its cosmopolitan character. It is bound to continue to encourage the study of all the languages of the Province and to attract students from all these regions by its cosmopolitan outlook and the high standard of its examinations and teaching.

#### THE ACT OF 1928

The most striking feature of the Act of 1928 is the predominance it has given to the elected over the nomi-

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\* The Poona University Act was passed and received the assent of the Governor of Bombay on 19th March, 1948.

nated element in the constitution of the Senate, thus making a further advance in democratization than the Act of 1904 did. Under that Act the ratio of the elected to the nominated Fellows was 1 to 4. The Act of 1928 provides for the election of 93 Fellows as against 40 nominated Fellows. It has also broadened the constitution by making the Senate represent a larger variety of interests. In addition to the old constituencies of registered graduates and Faculties, new ones have been created for college and university Teachers, Principals of colleges, Headmasters, Municipalities and Municipal Boroughs, Local Boards, Chambers of Commerce and the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad. In this way the University has been brought into close touch with the public and with commercial interests in the city and the Province.

#### CONTACTS

The need of bringing the work of the University into direct touch with the leaders of industry, commerce and civic life in the city had long been felt. The late Professor Patrick Geddes, the first University Professor of Sociology, had emphasised this need, and, at his instance, the Syndicate had in 1922 appointed a committee to report on the feasibility of co-operation between the University and the city, realising that the University, as representing the intellectual side of the community, could not be isolated from the general life of the community. The example of the Provincial Universities of Great Britain, which owe their progress in a large measure to the interest and generosity of the cities in which they are situated, stimulated the desire for such contacts.

Problems of economic and social life which form the subject of investigation and research in the University School of Economics and Sociology are often closely con-

nected with the city's commercial and social life. The Department of Chemical Technology is a striking example of the mutually beneficial collaboration established between the University and industry for the solution of industrial problems. That industrialists are keenly alive to the benefit they have derived from such co-operation is clear from the endowments which have come to the Department from the late Sir Homi Mehta, the Bombay Mill-owners' Association and from the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, to mention only a few.

#### OTHER FEATURES

The conduct of post-graduate teaching and research in all branches of learning, including technology, figures prominently among the objects with which the University was reconstituted by the Act of 1928. The Board of Post-graduate Studies is one of the new authorities created by the Act. Another new authority is the Academic Council, consisting of teachers and other academic experts. It furnishes a link, as it were, between the Syndicate, on the one hand, and the Faculties and Boards of Studies, on the other.

## CHAPTER IV

### UNIVERSITY MACHINERY

#### THE SENATE

The Senate is the supreme governing body of the University, with the power of the purse and the final voice in determining broad questions of university policy. The setting up of new University departments and the creation of new teaching posts are in its hands. Among the University bodies the Senate has the last word in the affiliation of colleges, although Government is still the final affiliating authority.

#### THE SYNDICATE

The Syndicate is the executive of the University and administers its funds and property, subject to the Senate's power of budgetary sanction. The Syndicate also appoints examiners, although it makes the appointments on the advice of the Academic Council. The day-to-day administration of the University is under the direct control of the Syndicate. Since one-half of its members are elected by the Senate, and the remainder, excluding the ex-officio members, by the Academic Council, the Syndicate has no joint responsibility. Its decisions are the decisions of a majority. The Senate is supreme in matters of finance, but the Syndicate enjoys full autonomy in executive and administrative matters, such as the management of the University's property and the appointment of teachers and examiners.

#### ACADEMIC BODIES

As its name implies, the Academic Council is the authority which frames regulations prescribing courses of

study, standards of examinations and awards of scholarships and prizes, and it advises the Syndicate on all academic matters. Its regulations come into force only after the Syndicate has set its seal of approval on them.

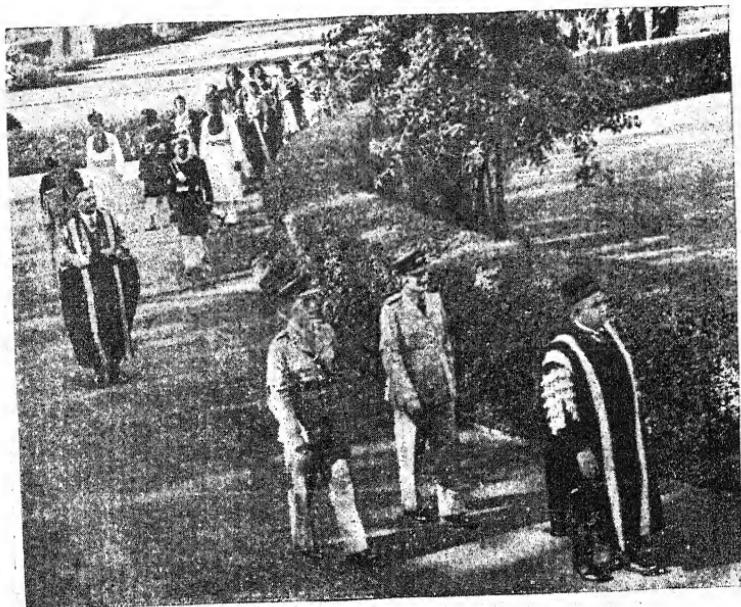
There are five Faculties in the University. A Faculty of Commerce is expected to come into existence shortly. Faculties are constituted by the Senate, and consist of Fellows assigned to them and experts co-opted on account of their special knowledge. Each Faculty has a number of Boards of Studies attached to it. The number of Boards can be increased or decreased. They recommend text-books and syllabuses of study to the Academic Council, prepare panels of examiners and report to the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Faculties on matters on which their advice is sought. The Faculties, too, are mainly advisory bodies, although they have the right to initiate academic proposals.

#### CHANCELLOR AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

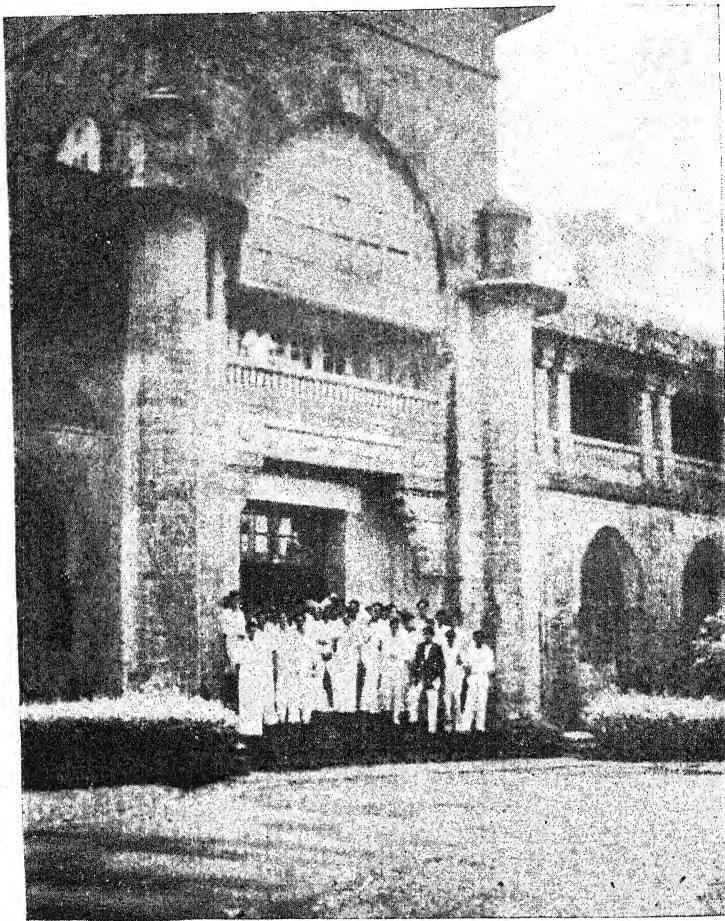
The Chancellor is the head of the University and the President of the Senate. In actual practice he presides only at the annual Convocation. The Vice-Chancellor presides at all the other meetings of the Senate and at the meetings of the Syndicate and the Academic Council, and is responsible for the proper administration of the University. The term of his appointment is two years at a time.

#### MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

The Senate meets at least three times in a year, the Syndicate ordinarily once a month and the Academic Council five to six times in a year. Elections to the several University bodies are held according to the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. This system gives a fair chance of representation to minority interests. Members of the Senate hold office for



CONVOCATION DAY PROCESSION  
( Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor  
& Recipients of Degrees )



ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE, ANDHERI

five years and those of the Syndicate and Academic Council for three years, and are eligible for re-election. A certain proportion of the members of each of these bodies retires by rotation every year, thus ensuring continuity of policy.

### CONVOCATION

The annual Convocation for conferring degrees is presided over by the Chancellor and attended by the Fellows and by graduates who take their degrees in person. Visitors, including parents or guardians of candidates taking degrees, witness this colourful and picturesque ceremony, every year, in the magnificent setting provided by the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, the first University building, constructed with the aid of a munificent donation by the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney in 1863. Designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott in the French-Gothic style, this building, unique in the city, measures 150 feet in length by 65 feet in width, and its gable roof rises to a height of 90 feet. In the north side of the hall is a circular window, 20 feet in diameter, with stained glass representations of the twelve signs of the zodiac. Over the windows in the western wall are similar reproductions of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's escutcheon and of the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Bombay. The eastern windows display the arms of former Chancellors of the University. At the southern end of the hall is a semi-circular apse with raised seats in tiers on which the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows take their seats. Excluding the galleries, the hall can accommodate about 900 persons.

A red carpet is spread on the platform in the apse and a narrow strip of carpet of the same colour covers the entire length of the passage in the centre of the hall over which the Fellows, led by the Chancellor, pass from

the entrance to their seats. This procession starts from the Library building and, passing through the University garden, enters the hall at its northern end, the Deputy Registrar carrying the golden mace of authority in front of the Chancellor throughout the route.

When the number of graduates was small, the Deans of the respective Faculties used to take the first candidate for each degree by the right hand and present him to the Chancellor, who would thereafter award the certificate to each candidate in succession. Owing to the large number of candidates taking their degrees now this is no longer possible. The candidates stand in pairs at a distance, while the Dean and the Chancellor recite the appropriate form of words as each batch of candidates is presented and admitted to the degree.

## CHAPTER V

### THE WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY

#### NORMAL WORK

The normal work of the University comprises the prescribing of courses of study, the holding of examinations, affiliation and inspection of colleges, recognition of schools, provision of post-graduate instruction and guidance in research, management of the University's endowments, maintenance of the University Library and the doing of all acts tending to the promotion of study and research.

#### FINANCE

The University receives from the Government of Bombay an annual recurring grant of Rs. 1,17,000, increased by Rs. 1 lakh this year, and certain additional grants earmarked for the University Departments, making a total of about Rs. 2,72,000. By far the largest part of the University's income, nearly 74 per cent, is derived from examination fees and other charges incidental to examinations. The annual expenditure of the University exceeds Rs. 29 lakhs.

The budget is prepared by the Syndicate and placed before the Senate. Until the year 1918, the budget was considered only by the Syndicate and used to be prepared by the Board of Accounts. The accounts of the University are subject to a triple audit: by Government, by the Board of Accounts and by paid auditors appointed by the Syndicate.

#### TEACHING FUNCTIONS

Under the Act of 1928, the University has been transformed from an examining and affiliating body into an

effective teaching and research institution. The teaching is done and research conducted directly through the University Departments and indirectly through recognised University Teachers in affiliated colleges and post-graduate institutions. All the University Departments, except that of Military Studies, are in Bombay. Their teachers are full-time employees of the University, while the recognised University Teachers work in an honorary capacity. So long as the University does not pay them any remuneration, its control over them cannot be effective.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT OF RESEARCH

The University encourages research by awarding research studentships, grants of money to individuals and institutions engaged on specific research problems, and grants in aid of publication. It has been paying an annual grant to the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, in aid of the publication of the monumental collated edition of the *Mahabharata* since the year 1922, and the total amount paid so far is Rs. 86,321. The Economics and Sociological series of the University, which have recently come into existence, are intended to include work of a high order done by the teachers and students of the University School. The University also conducts a journal, in five annual issues, which publishes original papers on arts and science subjects. The University Library makes its unostentatious contribution to research by providing its readers with valuable books and journals.

#### THE FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES INFORMATION BUREAU

This Bureau came into existence on 1st November, 1926, with a promise from the Bombay Government of an annual contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards its maintenance. It took the place of the Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee, which had been functioning since

1910. The Bureau advises students about courses of study in foreign universities and other educational institutions, corresponds with them direct or through Government agencies for securing admission for students and assisting them in various ways until they complete their studies abroad. The Government contribution was discontinued from 1934 and, at present, the University maintains the Bureau as part of its normal activities.

#### DEGREES AND COURSES OF STUDY

Beginning with only six degrees, the University today grants as many as forty degrees and post-graduate diplomas and three undergraduate diplomas. A number of other diplomas in technical and other subjects are awaiting sanction by the Chancellor. The highest honour within the gift of the University is an honorary degree, which is conferred only on persons of eminent position and attainments. During the ninety years of its existence the honorary degree of LL.D. (Doctor of Laws) has been conferred on only fifteen persons. The late Sir Pheroze-shah Mehta died before a special Convocation could be convened for conferring the degree on him.

The D.Litt. (Doctor of Literature) and D.Sc. (Doctor of Science) degrees, the highest academic degrees of the University, are awarded to graduates and teachers of the University on the basis of original published work. The Ph.D. is awarded in the several Faculties on the result of an examination by thesis. The Master's degree can be obtained by passing a paper examination, and in some subjects by submitting a thesis, and in a few subjects partly by thesis and partly by papers.

#### ATTENDANCE

Ordinarily, no post-graduate degree except the D.Litt. and the D.Sc. can be obtained without working under the guidance of a recognised University teacher for a specified

period. Similarly, regular attendance at an affiliated college is a condition precedent to admission to a university examination. There is no category of "private candidates," as the University holds personal contacts between teachers and students and between the students themselves to be an essential part of a university education.

#### CHANGES IN CURRICULA

Changes have sometimes been made in the duration of courses of study. Thus, the length of the B.A. course was increased from three to four years in 1892. Again, recently the course of the examinations leading to the Engineering degree was increased by half a year. Several new degrees have been instituted in the Faculty of Technology, and some new degrees in the Medical Faculty. The arts and science courses have undergone several changes in the past. In 1937 bifurcation between the arts and science courses was introduced in the very first year of college education. A very recent change permits a composite arts and science course to be taken in the first year. The B.A. courses have been revised recently so as to provide for two distinct types of courses, one of a general and the other of a specialised character. To sum up, the general tendency to change has taken four directions: (1) specialisation; (2) bifurcation between arts and science courses; (3) growing importance of modern Indian languages; and (4) adoption of modern Indian languages as media of examination.

#### RECOGNITION OF SCHOOLS

The University recognises schools entitled to send up candidates for its Matriculation examination. No one is permitted to appear at this examination unless he has kept a minimum attendance of 100 days, in the Matriculation class of such a school. By virtue of an arrange-

ment arrived at between the Government of Bombay and the University, all schools in the Province which are recognised by the Department of Public Instruction of the Government up to and including the Matriculation class are automatically recognised by the University. The University grants recognition to schools in Indian States and in Goa and also to schools in British territory which do not seek recognition from the Government, provided the University considers them worthy of recognition after inspection by its own committees. It also arranges for the periodical inspection of such schools. Some schools have been permanently recognised, and others have been recognised for specified periods of time, after which they must apply for continuation of recognition if they want it to be continued. The total number of schools in Greater Bombay which have been recognised by the University, according to the latest available figures, is 167, including those recognised by Government.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING

Believing, as it does, in an all-round development of the individual as essential in any sound system of higher education, the University maintains a University Officers' Training Corps with two battalions, one with its headquarters in Bombay, the other with its headquarters in Poona. It also spends large sums annually on inter-collegiate and inter-university sports and athletics. In 1944 the University established an Indian Air Training Corps to give what is described as "pre-entry training" to University students wanting to qualify themselves for becoming pilots in the Royal Indian Air Force. Twelve batches have completed this course till now. The normal period of training is six months. A shorter course of intensive training is provided for those who join in the summer vacation.\*

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\* The Corps was abolished at the end of October 1947.

### SOME INTERESTING FACTS

The Bombay University was the first Indian university to set up a separate degree course in science in 1881. Till 1883 women students were not admitted to the examinations of the University. Now they are found taking up courses in commerce and technology, which was once unthinkable. With a view to ensuring a certain physical and intellectual maturity in all university students, an age limit of sixteen years for admission was imposed in 1860. This was removed in 1882, restored in 1906 and abolished again in 1916. The total capital face value of the endowments, large and small, administered by the University runs into the enormous figure of Rs. 84,50,900. The University does not accept endowments the benefits of which are restricted to the members of a particular community, religion or race, or even to the inhabitants of a particular locality, although such endowments were accepted in the past.

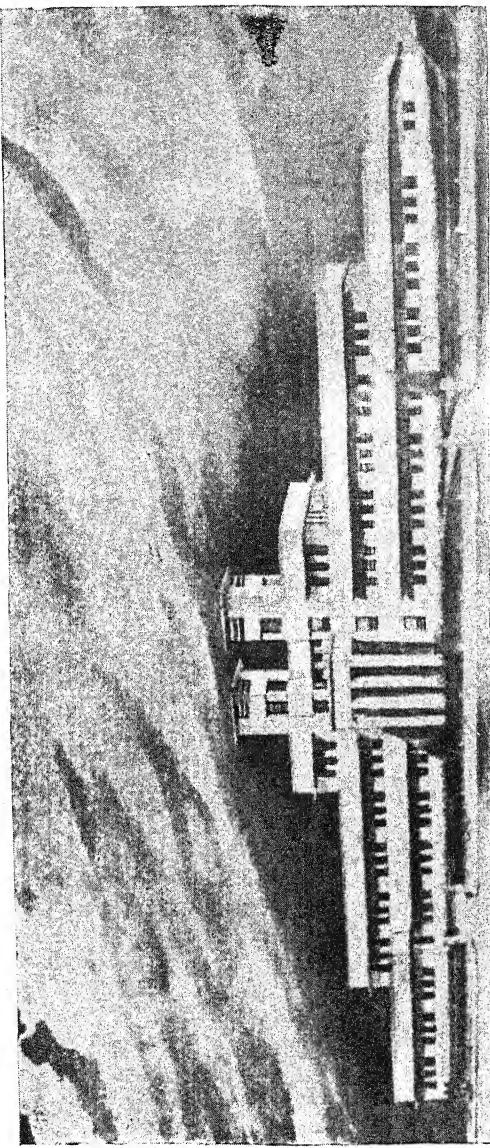
### THE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

A word may be said about the University Bulletin. This was started in 1942 with the object of keeping the public informed about important University events. It also gives useful information about scholarships, public examinations and public services. The Bulletin thus helps in maintaining contact between the University and the general public to the advantage of both.



UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY  
Research Students at Work

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY  
Main Building



## CHAPTER VI

### THE UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS AND LIBRARY

The University Departments and Library may well be described as the brain-centre of the University's activities.

#### THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY

The University School of Economics and Sociology, located in the south wing of the University buildings, consists of two post-graduate departments, one of Economics and the other of Sociology. The School promotes the study of and research in economic and social conditions and problems, with special reference to India. It started its career in 1919 with the appointment of the late Professor Patrick Geddes as the first Professor of Sociology. The Department of Economics commenced work in 1921.

#### THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

The School provides instruction in Economics and Sociology to students registered for the M.A. examination by papers, and guides those who desire to take the M.A. or the Ph.D. degree by thesis. The lectures given in the School are open to the students of the Bombay colleges. The library of the School, with its collection of more than 29,000 volumes, including blue-books and journals, is supposed to be the best of its kind in Western India. The students of the School have access to the libraries of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Bombay Records Office, the Bombay Secretariat and the Imperial Library at Calcutta, to the

readers of which it offers similar facilities in turn. This system of collaboration is mutually beneficial, as it conserves the resources of the several institutions by avoiding unnecessary duplication of books.

### STUDENTS

The members of the teaching staff give personal guidance to students working for post-graduate degrees by research. A student is free to choose his own guide. The School awards research fellowships and scholarships to deserving students. A new section on Agricultural Economics has recently been added to the School.

Established in 1943, the Students' Union fosters the cultural and corporate life of the students and conducts a journal, *The Socio-Economist*. A few students reside in the University Hostel in a rented building near the Marine Lines Railway Station. The University is contemplating the erection of its own hostel building on a plot in the Churchgate Reclamation area, for the lease of which it has applied to Government.

### THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

The Department of Chemical Technology is housed in a building at Matunga, designed in the modern style of architecture, at once simple and dignified. Dr. R. B. Forster, formerly of Leeds University, was appointed Professor and Head of this Department in October 1933, and it commenced its work on 4th August, 1934, in the east wing of the Royal Institute of Science, leased by the Government of Bombay to the University on a nominal rent. The place was, however, found too small for the expanding Department, and in June 1943 it moved into the spacious building which the University had, in the meanwhile, erected at Matunga on a site of nearly sixteen acres purchased from the Bombay Municipality.

### COURSES TAUGHT

Thanks to the endowments which the Department has been fortunate in obtaining from several of Bombay's large-hearted citizens, amounting to over Rs. 32 lakhs, it has, since its transfer to Matunga, expanded from two to seven sections, which provide highly specialised courses in textile chemistry, chemical engineering, technology of intermediates and dyes, pharmaceutical chemistry and fine chemicals, chemistry of foods and drugs, plastics, paints and varnishes, and oils, fats and soaps. Each course is of two years' duration and leads to the degree of B.Sc. (Tech.). The minimum qualification for admission to the degree course in any branch is the B.Sc. degree of the University in the second class or an equivalent qualification, with chemistry as the principal subject and physics or botany as the subsidiary subject as the case may be. A number of endowed and subsidised fellowships are available to research students working for the M.Sc. (Tech.) and Ph.D. (Tech.) degrees and University scholarships to students of degree courses. The Department has an up-to-date library, containing over 7,000 volumes, including reference works and journals relating to the various branches of chemical technology, of which advantage is also taken by members of the public.

### LINK WITH INDUSTRY

Graduates of the Department are readily absorbed in industry, as the training received by them is not only of practical utility but fits them to conduct research with a view to developing the various processes of industry. Through its staff the Department carries out industrial research, investigates technical problems and works out new manufacturing processes. It also serves as a test-house for dyes, chemicals and auxiliary agents. It investigates a number of problems of vital importance to

industry with subsidies from the Government and from industrialists. In this manner it maintains useful contacts and furnishes a valuable link between technology and industry, providing useful and remunerative careers for its graduates, and at the same time supplying industry with men capable of applying their knowledge and training to the improvement of manufacturing processes. At present, the Government of Bombay makes an annual grant of Rs. 34,000 to the Department, and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research contributes a sum which has varied from Rs. 16,800 to Rs. 24,000 earmarked for the section of the technology of intermediates and dyes.\*

#### CORPORATE LIFE

The "Technological Association" of the University formed by the past and present students of the Department holds lectures and discussions, organizes tours, conducts a magazine and arranges social gatherings to foster amity and co-operation among its members. The students will have greater opportunities for a corporate life when the projected hostel on the site of the Department comes into existence. Till then they have to be content to share the limited accommodation with the students of the School of Economics and Sociology in the rented building at Marine Lines.

#### THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

To the late Mr. Premchand Roychand the University owes the magnificent building, designed in Gothic style by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, which has provided the library with a home worthy of the University's great traditions. In August 1864 the great Bombay financier offered the munificent sum of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the

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\* The Council's grant has been increased since July 1948 to a sum varying from Rs. 48,910 to Rs. 54,600.

creation of a University library, "which may be an ornament to the city, and by being a storehouse of the learned works, not only of the past, but of many generations to come, may be a means of promoting the high ends of the University." The Senate accepted the donation with thanks in September of the same year. Mr. Premchand followed up his first gift with another of a like amount two months later for the erection of a clock tower, to be connected with the library, to commemorate the name of his mother, Rajabai. This is the origin of the Rajabai Tower, the tallest building in Bombay, which stands out prominently against the sky, pointing upwards as a symbol of the high aspirations of the University and of the noble ideals which inspired the generous donor.

#### THE BUILDING

The Library building is on two floors, of which the upper consists of a single large room, 146 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a high panelled teakwood ceiling. This is the reading room, spacious, airy and well-lighted, a quiet centre of serious study for the scholar in one of the busiest parts of the city. Above the porch of the Library rises the Rajabai Clock Tower with its five storeys to the giddy height of 280 feet. The clock dials are on the fifth storey, and the top of the cupola is ornamented with statues. The peal of bells, weighing 12 tons, the carillon machinery and the clock together cost a sum of Rs. 30,000. The old mechanical clock was replaced by an electric one about thirteen years ago at a cost of Rs. 10,000 which was entirely borne by Sir Kikabhai and Mr. Maneklal Premchand, the sons of the original donor. The Library contains busts of Sir George Birdwood, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, James Gibbs, Sir Bartle Frere, Henry Fawcett and Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji. The ground floor of the Library building, a part

of which was used for the University Office before 1923, is now stocked with books. The accommodation having been found inadequate, the Library was extended into a part of the north wing of the University buildings. The Library and clock tower were formally opened in February 1880. The total number of volumes in the Library today is about 90,000 including journals and reference works but excluding manuscripts which make up another 5,000. The University spends a sum of about Rs. 35,000 annually on books and periodicals.

CHAPTER VII  
BOMBAY'S COLLEGES  
SUBJECTS TAUGHT

Of the colleges affiliated to the University twenty-one are situated in Greater Bombay. Eight of these, viz., the Elphinstone, Wilson, St. Xavier's, Ismail Yusuf, Ramnarain Ruia, Khalsa, Siddharth and Meghji Mathradas Arts and Narandas Manordas Science colleges teach both arts and science courses of study. The Sophia College for Women, the first women's college to be started in the Province, teaches only courses leading to the Arts degree. The Royal Institute of Science, teaching courses above the intermediate standard, is a college of pure science. There are two commerce colleges, Sydenham and Ramniranjan Anandilal Podar, one Teachers' Training College and one Law College. There are four Medical colleges, the Grant, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas and Topiwala National, teaching up to the M.B.,B.S. degrees and the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College, teaching courses leading to the degree of B.D.S. The Bombay Veterinary College and the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute teach courses in veterinary science and textiles, mechanical and electrical engineering respectively. All the colleges except Sophia College are open to both men and women students. Colleges are not classified as first and second grade, as in some of the other Indian universities, since the University does not entertain applications for affiliation from institutions which do not propose eventually to teach the full degree courses.

UNIVERSITY CONTROL

Once a college is affiliated, it comes under the control

of the University, which inspects it periodically and calls for reports and returns whenever it deems fit, with a view to seeing that the college maintains its efficiency in teaching. Colleges are autonomous in matters of finance, administration, appointments, internal management and discipline. The Syndicate can object to the appointment of a teacher if it infringes any rule laid down by the University for the maintenance of efficiency. The Syndicate also controls admissions indirectly by prescribing an upper limit for a particular class, or the maximum number in a division, or the area of the class-rooms, with the same object. The Arts, Science, Commerce and Technical colleges conduct their own examinations at the end of the first year's course to decide promotions to the second year, a privilege which they value highly.

#### FINANCE

The colleges, other than those owned or managed by Government, receive annual grants-in-aid from the Provincial Government. Their main income is from the tuition fees paid by students, which are so fixed as not to involve unfair competition with neighbouring colleges. The colleges offer certain scholarships to their students from their own funds or from the income of special endowments. All the colleges, except the Government Law College, have their own hostels for a small proportion of their students. The Wilson College has a separate hostel also for its women students.

#### CORPORATE LIFE

Each college has a playground and a gymkhana. Physical training is compulsory for students of the first two years' courses in the Arts, Science and Commerce colleges, and qualified directors are placed in charge of it. Almost all colleges have platoons of their own students in the University Officers' Training Corps, with their own

teachers as officers. Camp life for these cadets and inter-collegiate sports and tournaments afford opportunities to students of different colleges to meet and establish contacts. Inter-collegiate debates provide a meeting ground of a different type. Again, within each college there are literary, dramatic and other societies and associations, which enable students to exchange ideas and mix with one another. Students who live in college hostels have a further advantage over day scholars so far as corporate life is concerned.

#### THE EARLIEST COLLEGES

The four oldest colleges, namely, the *Elphinstone* (1,113),\* *Wilson* (1,246), *Grant Medical* (832) and *Government Law* (381) are, in a sense, older than the University itself, having commenced their work before 1857 as educational institutions of a slightly lower order. Thus, the Grant Medical College, established in 1854, conferred on its students a diploma or licence to practise medicine until it was affiliated to the University in 1860. The St. Xavier's College (2,269), affiliated in 1869, developed from St. Mary's Institution and St. Xavier's High School, two of the oldest high schools recognised by the University. It belongs to and is managed by the Society of Jesus, and though primarily intended to provide a sound and liberal education to the Catholic youth of the Presidency, it admits students without distinction of creed. It has acquired a reputation as the nursery of University champions in Bombay's inter-collegiate sports.

#### COLLEGES: 1914 TO 1930

The *Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics* (788), affiliated in 1914, was started by Government with

\* The numbers in brackets after the names of colleges indicate the strength of students of both sexes therein on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 1947.

the help of public donations and subscriptions. The college is a Government institution, but it has an Advisory Board on which there are representatives of the donors and other prominent businessmen of the city. It was the first commerce college to be affiliated to the University. The *Royal Institute of Science* (233) owes its origin to the appeal made to the public by the late Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay, in 1911, for improving the study of science in the University. Before long, munificent donations were forthcoming from some of Bombay's leading citizens, and the foundation-stone was laid in the same year. Owing to the first World War, however, the building intended for the Institute was fitted up as a hospital, and the college could begin its work only in 1926. It only imparts tuition for the B.Sc. degree courses, but is primarily a post-graduate teaching and research institute, about the best of its kind in the Province. The *Secondary Training College* (90) was founded in 1906, and prepared secondary teachers for its own diploma, known as "S.T.C.D.", until it was affiliated to the University in 1922 for teaching courses leading to the B.T. degree. *Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College* (568), affiliated in 1925, was made possible by the offer of the trustees of the late Seth Gordhandas to endow a college to be attached to the King Edward Memorial Hospital, on condition that the Bombay Municipal Corporation provided the necessary buildings, equipped the college and defrayed the recurring expenditure on its maintenance. The *Ismail Yusuf College* (370), Jogeshwari, owes its existence to a donation of Rs. 8 lakhs by Sir Mohamed Yusuf Ismail in 1914 for the promotion of higher education among Mahomedan youths. The college is a centre of Islamic study and culture in Western India. It is open to all communities, though preference is naturally given to Mahomedan students. The college was affiliated in 1930.

## THE NEW COLLEGES

The growth of Bombay's population and the rapid development of the suburban areas of Dadar and Matunga created a problem for the higher education of the children of the residents of these suburbs. The Shikshana Prasarak Mandali of Poona, with experience of the educational institutions it maintained in Poona, started the *Ramnaraian Ruia College* (1,997) in Dadar with the help of a munificent donation from Seth Ramniwas Ramnaraian Ruia in 1937. The college was affiliated permanently in June 1940. It is housed in a central locality in a well-lighted, spacious building with modern conveniences. The *Khalsa College* (1,760) Matunga, was also affiliated in 1937. It was founded by the Sarab Hind Sikh Mission of the Punjab. The college building is spacious and has a contiguous playground of nearly six acres. The Khalsa College was the first college in Bombay to start morning classes during the last World War, which were taken advantage of by a large number of temporary employees of Government in the Rationing and War departments. In 1941 the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali started the *Ramniranjan Anandilal Podar College of Commerce* (1,049) in a building next to the Ramnaraian Ruia College, donated by Seth Ramdeoiji and Seth Ramnathji Podar. The college was affiliated for courses of study leading to the B.Com. degree and thus supplied a much-felt need for a second college of commerce in the city. The *Sophia College for Women* (191), affiliated in the same year, was a novel experiment, inasmuch as it was the first college in the Province intended only for women students. It was founded by the Religious Order of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and is governed by the Society for the Higher Education of Women. The college is situated in very attractive surroundings at Warden Road and has a hostel on the

premises. Although in the first few years the number of students was small, it is now steadily increasing.

The *Siddharth College* (2,348), the *Mathradas Meghji Arts College* and *Narandas Manordas Science Institute* (758), Andheri, owned and managed by private registered societies, were both affiliated in 1946 for Arts and Science courses leading to the Intermediate examination. From June 1947 their affiliation was extended to the degree examinations in Arts and Science. The former college is temporarily located near the Churchgate Station in hutments, built for temporary use as Government offices during the last war, and will shift into its own building at Matunga when it is ready. The latter college is situated in spacious grounds at Andheri and is housed at present in military hutments. Its permanent buildings are expected to be constructed shortly. Three other colleges also affiliated in 1946, are the *Bombay Veterinary College* (137), *Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College* (33), both Government institutions, and *Topiwala National Medical College* (120), an institution managed by the Bombay Municipality. The *Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute* (68) imparts instruction in engineering courses both for diploma and degree examinations.

#### THE WORK OF THE COLLEGES

Besides giving instruction to their own students in courses of study leading to degrees, the Arts and Science colleges collaborate with the University in post-graduate work by allowing qualified members of their teaching staff, who are recognised by the University as University teachers, to guide research students registered for the Masters' and Doctors' degrees and to take part in the scheme of inter-collegiate lectures for the M.A. or M.Sc. examination by papers. At the beginning of each academic year a programme of such lectures is drawn up.

The lectures are delivered either in the University buildings or in the respective colleges to which the teachers belong. The lecturers do not receive any payment from the University.

The total number of undergraduate students on the rolls of the Bombay colleges on 1st March, 1948 was 16,058. The total number of teachers on their staffs, as shown in the latest electoral roll of teachers, was 1,742. With the resources in men and materials at its disposal both in its own departments and in the affiliated colleges, it should not be difficult for the University to develop into a full-fledged teaching university.

## CHAPTER VIII

### THE FUTURE

#### FUTURE HOPEFUL

The future of the University and the colleges in Bombay need cause no apprehension, in spite of the impending schemes for the establishment of three regional Universities in Maharashtra, Gujarat and the Karnatak, not to speak of Sind which has already established its own University. While the number of affiliated colleges would be reduced to about a fourth of its present strength, owing to their proximity to the headquarters of the University, this smaller number would be better able to co-operate with the University in its teaching activities. The system of post-graduate instruction would be put on a more satisfactory basis than hitherto, as all such instruction would naturally be concentrated in the area of Greater Bombay. The teachers participating in post-graduate teaching being restricted to the Bombay colleges, the University would find it easier to pay them for their services and thus exercise a more effective control over post-graduate teaching.

#### SCOPE FOR EXPANSION

There is considerable scope for the expansion of the teaching and research departments of the University. The School of Economics and Sociology can and should develop into a full-fledged school of social sciences. Proposals have been made for adding to the School new departments of History, Politics and Civics, Anthropology and Statistics. The University has also decided, when funds permit, to start a Department of Mathematics and a Department of Psychology and Education. A Depart-

ment of Law is also contemplated. Departments of classical and modern Indian languages and of branches of pure science could come later. The University could thus become a full-fledged teaching university.

### ESPRIT DE CORPS

While there is little hope of the University being transformed into a residential university for historical and other reasons, it is possible to foster a more corporate life among the students of the various colleges of Bombay than what exists today. Inter-collegiate sports, the University Officers' Training Corps with its annual camp, and the few debates which are arranged every year are hardly adequate to make the students of the various colleges sink their parochial loyalties to their respective colleges and take a legitimate pride in being members of a great University to which they owe common allegiance as their Alma Mater.\* The establishment of a University Union which could bring them together more frequently and give them greater opportunities of exchanging views and fostering frequent social contacts is a crying need. A move is being made in this direction. At present most students regard the University as merely a place to which they go for their examinations and whence they make their final exit into the world at the end of their college career without keeping any contacts or harbouring any feelings of regard or attachment for their Alma Mater. This misconception needs to be removed. The student must be imbued with the idea that on graduation he enters the life-long membership of the University, for, as pointed out by the late Professor Patrick Geddes in the memorandum submitted by him to a Committee of the Syndicate in 1922 on the subject of collaboration between the University and the

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\* The National Cadet Corps, Senior Division, has replaced the University Officers' Training Corps since 15th July, 1948.

city of Bombay, a University, at its best, "is essentially a city thinking, and thus by turns educating and expressing its whole community in its cultural aspect. And conversely, the greatest city, in its industry and its commerce, its politics and administration, its education, arts and letters, is that which most adequately expresses the ideas and ideals which should be treasured and distributed by its great libraries, museums and galleries, its schools and professions, its whole educated community, for it is all these that constitute the University at its best."

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## A P P E N D I X

### DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS, UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE AND POST-GRADUATE

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Duration of course and nature of examination<sup>(a)</sup></i>
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#### FACULTY OF ARTS

1. Bachelor of Arts	.. 2 years after Intermediate Arts.
2. Master of Arts	.. 2 years after B.A. (also by papers and thesis combined or by thesis alone).
3. Bachelor of Commerce	.. 4 years after Matriculation.
4. Master of Commerce	.. 2 years after B.Com. (by thesis and papers combined).
5. Bachelor of Teaching <sup>(b)</sup>	.. 1 year after B.A., or B.Sc. (also practicals).
6. Master of Education	.. 2 years after B.T. (also by thesis).
7. Doctor of Letters	.. For published research by Ph.D.'s, M.A.'s and B.A.'s of 2, 3 and 7 years' standing respectively.

#### FACULTY OF SCIENCE<sup>(b)</sup>

8. Bachelor of Science	.. 2 years after Intermediate Science.
9. Master of Science	.. 2 years after B.Sc. (also by thesis).

#### FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY<sup>(b)</sup>

10. Bachelor of Science (Agri.)	3 years after First Year Science.
11. Master of Science (Agri.)	.. 2 years after B.Sc. (Agri.) (also by thesis or thesis and papers combined).

(a) Unless otherwise mentioned all the examinations are by papers.

(b) The candidate has to pass in a practical examination in addition to the written examination.

<i>Degree</i>	<i>Duration of course and nature of examination</i>	
12. Bachelor of Engineering (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical) ..	3½ years after Intermediate Science.	29. 30.
13. Master of Engineering (Civil, Mechanical or Electrical) ..	2 years after B.E.	31.
14. Bachelor of Science (Tech.) ..	2 years after B.Sc.	32.
15. Master of Science (Tech.) ..	1 year after B.Sc. (Tech.) by thesis, if the research is done in the University Department, and 2 years if it is done while en- gaged in industry (with a <i>viva voce</i> test).	33. 34.
16. Bachelor of Science (Vet.) ..	4 years after Intermediate Science.	
17. Bachelor of Textiles ..	3 years after Intermediate Science.	35.
18. Bachelor of Pharmacy ..	3 years after Intermediate Science.	

### FACULTY OF LAW

19. Bachelor of Laws ..	2 years after Intermediate Arts, Science or Commerce.	
20. Master of Laws ..	3 years after LL.B. and 2 years for LL.B.'s under the old rules (by thesis also).	36.

### FACULTY OF MEDICINE<sup>(c)</sup>

21. Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery ..	5 years after Intermediate Science.	37.
22. Master of Surgery ..	2 years after M.B.,B.S. (also by thesis).	
23. Bachelor of Dental Surgery	4 years after Intermediate Science.	
24. Diploma in Public Health ..	2 years after M.B.,B.S.	38.
25. Diploma in Ophthalmology ..	1 year after M.B.,B.S.	
26. Diploma in Anaesthesiology	— Do. —	39.
27. Diploma in Ear, Nose and Throat ..	— Do. —	
28. Diploma in Medical Radio- logy and Electrology ..	— Do. —	

(c) In medical subjects the candidate has to pass in a practical, clinical  
and oral examination in addition to the written examination.

*Degree*                   *Duration of course and nature of examination*

Diploma in Pediatrics ..	2 years after M.B.,B.S.
Diploma in Psychological Medicine ..	18 months after M.B.,B.S.
Diploma in Skin and Venereal Diseases ..	1 year after M.B.,B.S.
Diploma in Tuberculosis ..	2 years after M.B.,B.S.
Doctor of Hygiene ..	1 year after D.P.H. (also by thesis).
Doctor of Medicine ..	2 years after M.B.,B.S. (also by thesis).

### IN VARIOUS FACULTIES

Doctor of Philosophy ..	3 years for Bachelors of Arts, Science, Medicine and Bachelors of Science (Agri.) and Bachelors of Engineering. 2 years for Masters of Arts and Science by papers and B.Sc. (Tech.). 1 year for Masters of Arts, Science and Technology by thesis alone.
Doctor of Science ..	For published research by Ph.D.'s, M.Sc.'s or B.Sc.'s of 2, 3 and 7 years respectively.

### UNDERGRADUATE DIPLOMAS (IN ARTS)<sup>(b)</sup>

Diploma in Teaching ..	1 year after Matriculation and 3 years' teaching experience in a recognised school, or after the First Year Arts, Science or Commerce examination.
Diploma in Librarianship ..	2 years after Matriculation or 1 year after B.A., B.Sc., or B.Com.
Diploma in Military Studies ..	18 months after Matriculation.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV

UNIVERSITY MACHINERY AT A GLANCE  
THE UNIVERSITY

**SENATE**  
**(SUPREME GOVERNING BODY)**

FACULTIES		SYNDICATE (EXECUTIVE BODY)		ACADEMIC COUNCIL		BOARD OF POST-GRADUATE STUDIES	
ARTS	SCIENCE	TECHNOLOGY	LAW	MEDICINE			
B. of S. in Mathematics	B. of S. in Geography	B. of S. in Law	B. of S. in Anatomy, Physiology, etc.	B. of S. in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, etc.	Ex-Officio (2)	Elected by the A. C. (7)	Elected by the Senate (4)
B. of S. in Physics	B. of S. in Chemistry	B. of S. in Botany	B. of S. in Zoology	B. of S. in Economics, Politics & Sociology	Ex-Officio (6)	Elected by University Teachers (Not exceeding 5)	Elected by the Board's of Studies (20)
BOARDS OF STUDIES in LANGUAGES	B. of S. in History & Archaeology	B. of S. in Logic & Philosophy	B. of S. in Geology	B. of S. in Teaching	Heads of Schools (2)	Fellows (5)	University Prof. (1) Others (5)
Ex-Officio	Chief Justice	Heads of University Departments (4)	Elected by (40)	Nominated (40)	Donors of Rs. 1 lakh & more	Nominees of Bodies donating Rs. 1 lakh or more	Vice-Chancellor Appointed by Syndicate (4)
Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Registrar.	Minister of Education	Director of Public Instruction	Principals (13)	Teachers (20)	Headmasters (15)	Public Associations (15)	Registered Graduates (25) Faculties (10) Legislative Assembly (5)
Surgeon-General	Director of Agriculture	Director to Govt. (P.W.D.)	Secretary to Govt.	Vice-Chancellor, Poona University			

## THE AUTHOR

Mr. S. R. Dongerkerry, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Solicitor, was born at Mangalore (South Canara) on 25th February, 1898. Educated at the St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, he matriculated in 1914 and thereafter studied at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, from 1915 to 1919. He passed the B.A. examination with Honours in English Literature in 1919 and was appointed a Dakshina Fellow at his College for one year. After passing the LL.B. examination in 1921, he was enrolled as an Attorney of the Bombay High Court in November 1923, and practised as such till 1930. He left the legal for an academic career and was appointed Registrar of the Bombay University in 1931. As such, he is eminently suited to write on the subject of this book. He is a member of the P.E.N. and has several publications to his credit such as—

1. "The Law applicable to Khojas and Cutchi Memons,"  
1926.
2. Commentary on "The Indian Sale of Goods Act"  
(Butterworth), 1930.
3. Commentary on "The Indian Partnership Act," 2nd Ed.  
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## SYNOPSIS

It is difficult to apportion credit between the Bombay University and its colleges for the progress of higher education. The University began its career as a purely examining body. The Indian Universities Act of 1904 enlarged its scope and introduced the elective element for the first time into the University's constitution. The University was, however, handicapped for lack of funds, although it went on experimenting with schemes of post-graduate work. The Act of 1928 gave a preponderance to the elective element and gave representation to a larger variety of interests on the Senate. It converted the University into an effective teaching and research institution, and helped to establish greater contact between the University and the City.

In addition to its normal work, the University helps its students to get admission to foreign Universities. The School of Economics and Sociology, the Department of Chemical Technology and the University Library have been the chief centres of activity for promoting learning and research. The University has been the recipient of benefactions and endowments from wealthy citizens. It carries on its work with the assistance of its colleges. As regional universities spring up in the Province, the Bombay University will approximate to a City University. The future is not without hope. There is urgent need for the expansion of the University's activities and for the creation of a common university for college students. (Since writing this booklet the matriculation examination has been abolished.)